Negrocu Voting.

The Republican election Judges in the town of Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio, allowed sixty-seven negroes to vote at that precinct, at the October election. The names of the darkers are published, and the thing proven beyond all doubt. It is supposed that negroes voted in other townships of that county, and an examination is now going on to ascertain the facts. Our Abolition friends must be very hard run for votes when they resort to such dark tricks. We suppose when Lincoln's emancipation scheme is properly carried out, all the contraband darkeys will be brought into the free States to vote down the candidates of the white people. Indiana has a law against this class of population coming within her borders, and if the Governor refuses to enforce it, it will be done for him by proper authority.

--The Yankee in the South.

The Montpelier (Vermont) Journal contains a letter from a soldier in the 8th Vermont regiment, dated Camp Allemands, Louisiana, giving an account of the progress of the Union army in that neighborhood. It appears that the property of Colonel RICHARD TAYLOR (son of General ZACHARIAH TAYLOR) had been confiscated by some one-though without the intervention of either judge or jury-and the Yankee soldiers proceeded to help themselves in the old fashioned style of the English in India or Ireland. We will let this man tell his own story. Describing the plantation of Colonel TAYLOR, he says:

"It is one of the most splendid plantations I ever saw. There are on it seven hundred acres of sugar-cane, which must rot upon the ground if the Government does not harvest it. I wish you could have seen the soldiers plunder this plantation. After the stock was driven off, the boys began by ordering the slaves to bring out everything there was to eat and drink. They brouge out hundreds of bottles of wine, eggs, preserved figs and peaches, turkeys, chickens and honey, in any quantity.

" I brought away a large camp kettle and fry ing pan that belouged to old Gen. Taylor, and also many of the private papers. I have one letter of his own hand-writing, and many from Secretary Marcy; some from Gen. Scott, and some from the traitor Floyd. I brought to eamp four bottles of claret wine. Lieutenant brought away half a barrel of the best sirup from the sugar house, and a large can of honey. The camp kettle and pan I intend to send home. They are made of heavy tin, covered with copper I think I will send home the private papers by mail; it I do, let no one have them. The camp is loaded down with plunder-all kinds of clothing, rings, watches, guns, pistols, swords, and some of Gen. Taylor's old hats and coats, belts, swords, and, in fact, every old relic he had is worn about the camp. You and every one may be thankful that you are out of the reach of plundering armies. Here are whole families of women and children running in the woods-large plantations entirely deserted-nothing left except slaves too old to run away-all kinds of the best mahogany furniture broken to pieces. Nothing

That will do. "Nothing is respected." And is this the way that the war is to be carried on to restore the Union? "The camp is loaded down with plunder." Well, we are glad there were no Western troops in that crowd, and that only the pious and religious portion of the free States was represented in that sacking of OLD ZAC's plantation. It will occur to every one that a Unior thus restored, must be a very agreeable associa tion! These Southerners ought to love the Yankees dearly, after that.

Judge Curtis on Executive Power.

In looking over a new impression of Judge Cuntis' pamphlet upon Executive Power, we ob serve a passage of great importance, as it seems to us, which was not contained in the earlier editions. We quote it, therefore, from pages 27 and 28. as follows:

These conclusions concerning the powers of the President cannot be shaken by the assertion that "rebels have no rights." The assertion itself is not true, in reference either to the seceding States

or their people. It is not true of those States, for the Government of the United States has never yet admitted, and cannot admit, that, as States, they are in rebellion A State is simply incapable of doing any valid act, in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States; and the Constitution is as much the supreme law of the land in Tennessee to day, as it was before the void act of secession was attempted by a part of its people. Else the act was effectual, and the State is independent of the Government of the United States, and the war is a war of conquest and subjugation.

Nor is the assertion that "rebels have no rights," applicable to the people of those States. It is strange that any one having even that acquaintance with public law, which Chatham's indignant protest has made familiar to Americans. could have failed to feel it to be untrue. When many millions of people are involved in civil war, humanity, and that public law, which in modern times is humane, forbid their treatment as outlaws. And if public law and the constitution and laws of the United States are now their rules of duty towards us, on what ground shall we deay that public law and the constitution, and the laws made under it, are also our rules of duty towards them? The only just idea of a law is, that it is a rule of action which governs all who are within its scope. None are so degraded, even by crime, as to be too low for its protection; none so elevated by position or power, as to be above its reach. And when we advance to that highest conception of human law, known, practically, in our own country only, and come to constitutional law, the embodied will of the people, by which they govern the governors, what governors are beyond its control, what citizens are too low for its protection?

Penalties and forfeitures may be inflicted by the legislative powers as punishment for crime; but not even treason, the most deadly of all crimes, can set free the executive or legislative power, from the restraints which the people's law has imposed on them, or remove one man, or any number of men, from under its protection.

But if it were conceded that "rebels have no rights," there would still be matter demanding the gravest consideration. For the mounty which I have invited is not what are their rights, but

what are our rights. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the proclamation of the President, concerning the emancipation of slaves, no one can doubt its practical importance, if it is to take effect. To set free about four millions of slaves, at an early fixed day, with absolutely no preparation for their future, and with no preparation for our future, in their relations with us, and to do this by force, must be admitted to be a matter of vast concern, not only to them and to their masters, but to the whole continent on which they must live. There may be great diversities of opinion concerning such an act. But that its effects must be of stupendous importance, extending not only into the border loyal States, but into all the States. North as well as South, I suppose no rational man can doubt. How has the President acquired the power to decide the question whether this great act shall be done? How have the people of the United States or any part of them conferred on him the rightful power to determine for them this question of such an emancipation, to be made under such circumstances? If the people who are in rebellion have no rights, the loval people of Kentucky, of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania have rights It is among those rights that the President shall not assume to decide for them a question which they deem of vast practical importance to themselves, and which they have never consented he should decide. It is among the rights of all of us, that the powers of each State to govern its own internal affairs should not be trespassed on by any department of the Federal power; and it is a right essential to the maintenance of our system of government. It is among the rights of all of us, that the Executive power should be kept within its prescribed constitutional luits, and should not legislate, by its decrees, upon subjects of transcendent import-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives : Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed. And while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press that in His own good time, and wise way, all will that end cannot be adopted. The means which on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting

yet be well. ABOUT OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. which has taken place during the last year, is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with the request to that effect, made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last session

nations is less gratifying than it has usually been tions required for the suppression of the rebel at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory lion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude than a pation so unhappily distracted as we are, and certainty, unusual in similar circumstances; might reasonably have apprehended. In the and the public credit has been fully maintained month of June last there were some grounds to The continuance of the war, however, and the expect that maritime powers which, at the begin- increased disbursements made necessary by the ning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and augmented forces now in the field, demand your unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insur- best reflections as to the best modes of providing gents as a belligerent, would soon recede from the necessary revenue, without injury to business, that position, which has proved only less injurious and with the least possible burdens upon labor to themselves, than to our own country. But the The suspension of specie payments by the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the banks, soon after the commencement of your last national arms, and which were exaggerated by session, made large issues of United States notes our own disloyel citizens abroad, have bitherto unavoidable. In no other way could the paydelayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed, just demands, be so economically or so well profor the moment, the occupations and habits of vided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, the American people, has necessarily disturbed securing the receiveability of these notes for the social condition, and affected very deeply the loans and internal duties, and making them a prosperity of the nations with which we have legal tender for other debts, has made them an carried on a commerce that has been steadily in- universal currency; and has satisfied, partially at creasing throughout a period of half a century. least, and for the time, the long felt want of an It has, at the same time, excited political ambi- uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to tions and apprehensions which have produced a the people immense sums in discounts and exprofound agitation throughout the civilized world. changes. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from A FEDERAL BANKING SYSTEM AND NATIONAL PAPER taking part in any controversy between foreign states, and between parties or factions in such states. We have attempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign na-tions with reference less to its own merits, than to its supposed, and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would | certainly be unwise.

SLAVE TRADE TREATY WITH ENGLAND. The treaty with great Britain, for the suppre sion of the slave trade, has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. necessary provision for the public wants can be It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowl- made, and the great advantages of a sate and edge that the execution of it, on the part of her uniform currency secured? Maiesty's Government, has been marked with a

STADT DUES ABOLISHED

The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the stadt dues has been carried into full effect, under the act of Congress for that purpose.

THE BLOCKADE AND THE TROUBLES IT OCCASIONS season of great commercial activity like the pres- cheap and safe exchanges. ent, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign na- bonds would compensate the United States for

eigners reside and carry on trade under treaty lighten the burden of that part of the public debt stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints employed as securities. The public credit of the violation of neutral rights All such col moreover, would be greatly improved, and the lisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and pos- negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated, by sibly to produce mutual reclamations between the steady market demand for Government nations which have a common interest in pre- bonds, which the adoption of the proposed sys serving peace and friendship. In clear cases of tem would create. It is an additional recomthese kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and mendation of the measure of considerable weight, redressed complaints which have been presented in my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as by friendly powers. There is still, however, a possible, all existing interests by the opportunity large and augmenting number of doubtful cases. offered to existing institutions to reorganize under upon which the Government is unable to agree the act, substituting only the secured uniform with the Governments whose protection is de- national circulation, for the local and various manded by the claimants. There are, moreover, circulation secured and unsecured, now issued by many cases in which the United States, or their them. citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authority of foreign nations which the Governments of those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign year, for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, States thus interested, mutual conventions to ex 1862, were \$583,885,247 06, of which sum amine and adjust such complaints. This propo- \$49.056,397 62 were derived from customs sition has been made especially to Great Britain, \$1,795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case lands \$152.203 77; from miscellaneous sources

I deem it my duty to recommend an approoriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of State to cause the papers in the ease to be com municated to the proper authorities.

DESCENT.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as gregate of \$570,841,700 25, and leaving a balwas contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad-some from interested mouves, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments-have suggested similar measspective territories. Under these circumstances, expenditures, \$474,744.778 16. I have declined to move any such colony to any State, without first obtaining the consent of its ces will be found in the report of the Secretary government, with an agreement on its part to re- of the Treasury, to whose statements and views ceive and protect such emigrants in all the rights I invite your most candid and considerate attenof freemen; and I have, at the same time, of tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief ab not seem so willing to migrate to those countries, tention to them. as to some others; nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them, in this respect, is improving; and that, ere long, there will be an augmented, and considerable migration to both these countries from the United States

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

carried into execution.

improvement of the national commerce is ex- States of the Union during the previous year. pected to result from these measures.

MORE ABOUT FOREIGN RELATIONS. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. \$3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860

During the last year there has not only been favorable results are in part owing to the cessano change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but and in part to a careful review of all expendiexisted are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This state- Postmaster General has also opened a sorresment especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru and Chili.

The commission under the convention with the republic of New Granada closed its session. without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The favorably entertained, and agreed to, by all the joint commission between the United States and governments from whom replies have been rejoint commission between the United States and the republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

TELEGRAPH AROUND THE GLOBE.

I have favored the project for connecting the respecting the further legislation required, in his United States with Europe by an Atlantic Tele- opinion, for the benefit of the postal service. graph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco, to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the line which is being extended across the Russian Empire.

DEVELOPED BY "EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES."

that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally ad-

mitted into the Federal Union. The immense mineral resources of some o these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the Government, and dimmish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is scientific exploration of the mineral regions in those Territories, with a view to the publication The correspondence touching foreign affairs of its results at home and in foreign countriesresults which cannot fail to be auspicious.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The condition of the finances will claim you most diligent consideration. The vast expendi If the condition of our relations with other tures incident to the military and naval opera-

ment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other

CURRENCY SUGGESTED. A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all nterests concerned, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always jurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the west possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully and Is there, then, any other mode in which the

I know of none which promises so certain re jealous respect for the authority of the United sults, and is at the same time so unobjectionable, States, and the rights of their moral and loyal as the organization of banking associations under a general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the se curity of United States bonds deposited in the Treasury; these notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into A blockade of 3,500 miles of sea coast could coin, would at once protect labor against the evils not be established, and vigorously enforced, in a of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by

A moderate reservation from the interest or the preparation and distribution of the notes, and A civil war occurring in a country where for- a general supervision of the system, and would

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources. including loans, and balance from the preceding it has been kindly received, but has not yet been \$931,787 64; from loans in all forms, \$529,692, 460 50. The remainder, \$2,257,065 80, was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same period were for congressional, executive and judicial purposes, \$5,939,009 29; for foreign intercourse, the blockading force off Charleston from leaving \$1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, in that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar cluding the mints, loans, post office deficiencies. privilege had, shortly before, been granted to an collection of revenue, and other like charges. English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of \$14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, \$3,102,985 52; under the War Department, \$394,368,407 36; under the Navy De-COLONIZATION OF "FREE AMERICANS OF AFRICAN purtment, \$42,674,569 69; for interest on public debt, \$13,190,324 45; and for payment of public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loans and redemptions, \$96,096,922 09; making an agance in the Treasury on the first day of July,

1862, of \$13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of \$96,096, 922 09, expended for reimbursements and re demption of public debt, being included also in ures; while on the other hand, several of the loans made, may be properly deducted, both Spanish American Republics have protested from receipts and expenditures, leaving the actuagainst the sending of such colonies to their re. al receipts for the year \$487,788,324 97; and the

Other information on the subject of the finan-

WAR AND NAVY REPORTS.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and of with them, subject to the advice and consent of Navy, are herewith transmitted. These reports, persons of that class to their respective territo structs of the very numerous and extensive transries, upon conditions which shall be equal, just actions and operations conducted through these and humane. Liberia and Havti are, as yet, the departments. Nor could I give a summary of only countries to which colonies of African de them here, upon any principle, which would ad scent from here, could go with certainty of being mit of its being much shorter than the reports received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to themselves. I therefore content myself with say such persons, contemplating colonization, do laving the reports before you, and asking your at

POSTAL AFFAIRS. It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Postoffice Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to \$8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the The new commercial treaty between the Uni- Union for three quarters of that year. Notwithted States and the Sultan of Turkey has been standing the cessation of revenue from the socalled seceded States during the last fiscal year, A commercial and consular treaty has been the increase of the correspondence of the loyal negotiated, subject to t e Senate's consent, with States has been sufficient to produce a revenue Liberia; and a similar recognition is now pend- during the same year of \$8,299,820 90, being ing with the republic of Hayti. A considerable only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the

The expenditures show a still more favorable result. The amount expended in 1861 was \$13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount has been reduced to \$11,125,364 13, showing a decrease of about \$2.481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about Very favorable relations also continue to be The deficiency in the department for the previous year was \$4,551, 966 98. For the last fiscal year it wat reduced to \$2.112,814 57. These tures in that department in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved. The pondence, through the Department of State, with foreign governments, proposing a convention of ostal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens, and to the immercial interests of this country, has been

I ask the attention of Congress to the sugges-

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: "The public lands have ceased to be a source THE TERRITORIES-THEIR RESOURCES SHOULD BE of revenue. From the 15 of July, 1961, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts The Territories of the United States, with un from the sale of lands were 3137,476 26-a sum important exceptions, have remained undisturbed much less than the expenses of our land system by the civil war; and they are exhibiting such during the same period. The homestead law, eridence of prosperity as justifies an expectation which will take effect on the 1st of January next.

The discrepancy between the sum here stated be made to take its place. as aci-ing from the sales of the public lands, and | But there is another difficulty. The great inthe sum derived from the same source as report- terior region, bounded east by the Alleghanies, ed from the Treasury Department arises, as I north by the British dominions, west by the understand, from the fact that the periods of time. Rockey Mountains, and south by the line along though apparently, were not really, coincident at | which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and the beginning point-the Treasury report includ- which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennesing a considerable sum now, which had previ- see, all o Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, ously been reported from the Interior-suffici- Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, ently large to greatly overreach the sum derived | Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nefrom the three months now reported upon by the braska, and part of Colorado, already has above Interior, and not by the Treasury.

THE FREE AMERICANS OF COPPER COLOR DE-

SCENT ring the past year, manifested a spirit of insub- square miles. One half as populous as Massaordination, and, at several points, have engaged chusetts already is, it would have more than sevin open hostilities against the white settlements enty-five millions of people. A glance at the in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the In dian country south of Kansas, renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven to the Pacific, being the deepest, and also the from the country. The chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained, by superior force, to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last the Sioux In-

dians, in Minnesoto, attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme terocity, killing, in discriminately, men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and, therefore, no means of defense had been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not to be stated. Information was received by the Indian bureau, from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settle ments by all the tribes between the Mississipp river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from the In dian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details. I submit for your especial consider ation whether our Indian system shall not be remodeled. Many wise and good men have im presed me with the belief that this can be profitably done.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Commissioners, which shows the progress that side world. They too, and each of them, must has been made in the enterprise of constructing have access to this Egypt of the West, without the Pacific Railroad. And this suggests the paying toll at the crossing of any national bounearliest completion of this road, and also the fa- dary. and valuable statistical information upon this separation might have cost. subject. The military and commercial importand improving the Illinois river, is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary generation. of War, and now transmitted to Congress. respectfully ask attention to it.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States

to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the ag mentural statistics of the different States.

Also that it will soon be prepaired to describe largely seeds, cereals, plants and engines, and has already published, and liberally diffused, moch valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be for nished, embracing some valuable tests in chemical science, now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens; and I trust that the libe ral basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and be come the fruitful source of advantage to all our

"COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION." On the twenty-second day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

In accordance with the purpose expressed i the second paragraph of that paper, I now re spectfully call your attention to what may be called "compensated emancipation." THE UNITED STATES NOT ADAPTED FOR A NATIONAL

NEGRO FAMILY. A nation may be said to consist of its territory. its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One gener ation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the this ever enduring part. That portion of the to be the home of one national family; and it is are of advantage, in this age, for one people, Steam, telegraphs, and intelligence, have brought

THE NEGRO THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL DISPUTE. In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion, as a remedy for differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot im- and thirdly, the compensation prove, and, which, therefore, I beg leave to re-

"One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly the separation of the sections, than before. The tially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

THE NEGRO AGAIN-DIVIDING LINES DIS-"Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous, or more satisfactory, after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you."

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. Trace through, from east to west, upon the line EASIER TO PAY A LARGE SUM THAN A LARGEL between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are And if, with less money, or money more easily rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while by this means than we can by the war alone, is it nearly all its remaining length are merely sur- not also economical to do it? Let us consider it. veyors' lines, over which people may walk back then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended and forth without any consciousness of their in the war since compensated emancipation was presence. No part of this line can be made any, proposed last March, and consider whether, it more difficult to pass by writing it down on pa- that measure had been promptly accepted, by per, or parchment, as a national boundary. The even some of the slave States, the same sum

offers such inducements to settlers that sales for fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the cash cannot be expected, to an extent sufficient part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave to meet the expenses of the General Land Office, clause, along with all other constitutional obliand the cost of surveying and bringing the land gations upon the section second from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever

ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, du States-certainly more than one million of map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has, as yet, been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea-coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by em-

barrassing and onerous trade regulations. And this is true, wherever a dividing or boun dary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio and still the truth remains, that none south of it can trade to any port or place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any part or place south of it, except by a Government foreign to them These outlets, east, west, north and south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, this vast interior region. Which of the three may be best is no proper question. All are better than either; and all, of right, belong to that people, and to their successors forever True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow, rath r, that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less intere-ted in these commu-I submit a statement of the proceedings of meations to, and through them, to the great-out

vorable action of Congress upon the projects now | Our national strife springs not from our perpending before them for enlarging the capacities | manent part; not from the land we inhabit; not of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as from our national homestead. There is no posbeing of vital, and rapidly increasing importance sible severing of this, but would multiply, and not to the whole nation, and especially to the vast matigate, evils among us In all its adaptations interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some and aptitudes, it demands union, and abhors sepgreater length. I purpose having prepared and aration. In fact, it would, ere long, force relaid before you at an early day some interesting union, however much of blood and treasure the

Our strile pertains to ourselves-to the passing ance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, generations of men; and it can, without convul sion, be hushed forever with the passing of one In this view. I recommend the adoption of the

following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN BEHALF OF THE

Resolved by the Senute and House of R presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring.] That the followng articles be proposed to the Legislatures (or conv nions) of the sever il States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or my of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures (or conventions) to be valid as part or parts of the said oristitution! viz: Astrone -. Every State, wherein slavery now exists,

which sall abolish the same therein, at any time, or i mes, hel to the first day of January, in the year of our postation from the United States as follows, to wik! "The Proceeding of the United State half delite! '2 at at the cate of - per cent, per annum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of - tor e ch slave shown to have been there in, by the elablic carrier of the Usic * States, and bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State; and interest shall bein to run upon any such bond, only from the proper time of ita delivery, as aforesaid Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards re-introducing or tolerating slavery ther in, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon. ARTICLE -. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual

freedom by he chances of the war, at any time before be end of the rebell on, shall be torever free; but allowaers of such who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compen-ated for them, at the same r tes as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for "ARTICLE -. Congress may appropriate money, and othe wise provide, for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any piece or places without

THE NEORO ISSUE ELUCIDATED ONCE MORE. I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed ar ticles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue

Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race among us. Some would perpetuate slavery; some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; first importance to duly consider, and estimate, some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by are yet other minor diversities. Because of these for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipathe people of the United States, is well adapted diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves By mutual concession we not well adapted for two or more. Its vast ex should harmonize and act together. This would tent, and its variety of climate and productions, be compromise, but it would be compromise among the friends, and not with the enemies, whatever they might have been in former ages of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If these to be an advantageous combination for one the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States.

> As to the first article the main points are. first, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consummating it-thirty seven years; MORE ABOUT COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

The emancipation bill will be unsatisfactory to the advocate of perpetual slavery; but the length of time should greatly mitigate their di-satisfac believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extend | tion | The time spares both races from the evils ed. This is the only substantial dispute. The of sudden derangement—in fact, from the neces fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the sity of any derangement-while most of those law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, whose habitual course of thought will be disturbare each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law ed by the measure will have passed away before can ever be in a community where the moral its consummation. They will never see it. Ansense of the people imperfectly supports the law other class will hail the prospect of emancipation. itself. The great body of the people abide by the but will deprecate the length of time. They will dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break | feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves But it really gives them much. It saves them cured; and it would be worse in both cases after | from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, their numbers are very great; and it gives the in would be ultimately revived without restriction in spiring assurance that their posterity shall be free one section; while fugitive slaves, now only par- forever. The plan leaves to each State, choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time. or by degeees, extending over the whole of any part of the period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike It also provides for compensation, and, generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who are to receive the compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay, and not to receive, will object. Yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense, the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property-property acquired by descent, or by parchare, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common ob ject, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge?

would not have done more to close the war, than this condition. The District has more than one would save money, and, in that view, would be a quent petitions to Congress, I believe it has prusent at d economical measure. Centainly it is never presented the presence of free colored pernot so e-sy to pay something as it is to pay noth- sons as one of its grievances. But why should ing; but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is emancipation south, send the freed people north? to pay a larger one. And it is easier to pay any People, of any color, seldom run, unless there be sum schen we are able than it is to pay it before something to run from. Heretofore colored people, we are able. The war requires large sums, and to some extent, have fled north from bond requires them at once. The aggregate sum and now, perhops, from both bondage and destinecessary for compensated emancipation, of tution. But if gradual emancipation and deporcourse, would be large. But it would require no tation be adopted, they will have neither to flee and probably would not, close before the end of the freed men, in turn, will gladly give their lalong time after that period as rapidly as before, itself, whether to receive them? because our territory will not have become full. Again, as practice proves more than theory, in I do not state this inconsiderately

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained, on an average, from our first national census, in 1790, until that of 1860, we should, in 1900, have a population of 103,208,-415. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant roomour broad national homestead-is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the thousand, with a population averaging seventy- tion, and thereby stay both. time, to be as populous as Europe, how soon? arguments apply to both. As to when this may be, we can judge by the past and the present; as to when it will be, if ever, ! increased in as rapid a ratio, since passing that _that it would cost no blood at all.

several decennial periods, to be as follows: 1800 . 5,305,937 35 02 per ct. ratio of increase 1810. . 7.239,814 36 45 1820. . 9.638,131 33 13 1830 ... 12.866.020 33 49

1840 . . 17,069,453 32 67 "

1850. . 23,191,876 35 87

1860. .31,443,790 35 58 " This shows an average decennial increase of 33 60 per cent, in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken It is seen that the ratio of increase, at one of these seven periods, is either two per cent below, or two per cent above, the average; thus showing how inflexible, and, consequently, how reliable, the law of increase in our case is Assuming that it will continue, gives the follow

ing results: 1870..... 42.323,341 1880...... 56.967,216 1890...... 76,677,872 1900.... 103 208,415 1920......186,984,355

ritory, at seventy three and a third persons to imagine better?" but, "can we all do better?" 117.456 000 tio if discord, among us. While it cannot be must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall for seed exactly how much one huge - xample of save the country.

one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

retard population, civilization, and prosperity, no

MORE ABOUT THE NEGRO the debt. Thus, time alone, relieves a debtor mat forever bless. tion, so long as the population increases faster.

than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying payment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection-the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions, what, by a different policy, we would have to pay now. METROPOLITAN when we number but thirty one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be harder to pay tion on the proposed plan. And then the latte will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a

ABOLITION IN ANOTHER ASPECT. As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage that class of ersons therein contemplated. Some of them. doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence, provision is made in this article for compensating such.

COLUNIZATION THE FUTURE OF THE FREED NEGRO The tund article relates to the future of the treed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes. Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the one hand or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing, unless by the mutual consent of the people, to be deported, and the American voters, through their representa-

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization. And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country,

which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes ma-It is insisted that their presence would injure, and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor, by being free, than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no always on hand. The highest price paid for Prowhite biborers; if they leave their old places, duce, Hides, Pelts and Rags. they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it Emansipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and, very surely, would not reduce them. Thus, the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market-increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor. by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much, you increase the demand for, and wages of, white labor-

But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land? Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one, in any way, greatly disturb the seven! There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this, without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia, and the

as been otherwise done. If so, the measure free colored to six whites; and yet, in its ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than from. Their old masters will give them wages, the emancipation progresses. This might not, at least until new laborers can be procured; and the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall bor for the wages, till new homes can be found probably have a hundred millions of people to for them, in congenial climes, and with people of share the burden, instead of thirty one millions, their own blood and race. This proposition can as now. And not only so, but the increase of be trusted on the mutual interests involved. our population may be expected to continue for a And, in any event, can not the north decide for

> any case, has there been any irruption of colored people porthward, because of the abolishment of slavery in this District, last spring?

> What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites, in the District, is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery there. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without

foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ADHERED TO. send part of the native born away. But such is Nor will the war, nor proceedings under the not our condition. We have two millions nine proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. because of the recommendation of this plan. Its Europe has three millions and eight hundred timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restora-

three and one-third persons to the square mile. And, notwithstanding this plan, the recom-Why may not our country, at some time, aver- mendation that Congress provide by law for comage as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more pensating any State which may adopt emancipawaste surface, by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, tion, before this plan shall have been acted upon, or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would be natural advantage? If, then, we are, at some only an advance part of the plan, and the same

THE ECONOMICAL ASPECT OF EMANCIPATION. This plan is recommended as a means, not in depends much on whether we maintain the exclusion of, but additional to, all others for re-Union. Several of our States are already above storing and preserving the national authority the average of Europe-seventy-three and a third throughout the Union. The subject is presented to the square mile. Massachusetts has one hun- excluclusively in its economical aspect. The dred and fifty-seven; Rhode Island, one hundred plan would, I am confident, secure peace more and thirty-three; Connecticut, ninety-nine; New speedily, and maintain it more permanently, than York and New Jersey, each; eighty. Also two can be done by force alone; while all it would other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are cost, considering amounts, and manner of paynot far below, the former having sixty-three and ment, and times of payment, would be easier paid the latter fifty-nine. The States already above than will be the additional cost of the war, if we the European average, except New York, have rely solely upon force. It is much-very much

point, as ever before; while no one of them is The plan is proposed as permanent constituequal to some other parts of our country, in na- tional law. It cannot become such without the tura! capacity for sustaining a dense population. | consurrence of, first, two thirds of Congress, and Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we afterwards, three-fourths of the States. The find its population and ration of increase, for the requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurances of their severally adopting emancipation, at no very distant day, upon the new constitutional terms, This assurance would end the struggle now, and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addre-sed to the Congress of the Nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors. nor that many of you have more experience than I, in the conduct of public affairs Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to vourselves, in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

COMPENSATORY EMANCIPATION AGAIN ERGED. Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the National authority and National prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitels? Is it doubted that we here-Congress and Executive-can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to united and earnest appeal from us? Can we can Thefe figure show that our country may be as they, by any other means, so certainly, or so populous as Europe now is, at some point be | speedily, assure these vital objects? We can suetween 1920 and 1930 -- say about 1925 -- our ter- ceed only by concert. It is not, "can any of us the squere mile, being of capacity to contain Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "can we do better?" The dogmas of the And we will reach this, too, if we do not our | quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. lives relinquish the chance by the fully and The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we of demoion, or by long and exhausting war. | must rise with the occasion. As our case is now. som the only great element of na | so we must think snew, and act anew. We

PERORATION-MORE ABOUT THE MEGRO. Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare The proposed emancipation would shorten the one or another of us. The fiery trial through war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of pop | which we pass, will light us down, in honor or ulation, and proportionately the wealth of the dishonor, to the latest generations. We say we country. With these, we should pay all that are for the Union. The world will not forget emancipation would cost, together with our other | that we say this. We know how to save the debt, easier than we should pay our other debt Union. The world knows we do know how to without it. If we had allowed our old national save it. We-even we here-hold the power, debt to run at six per cent per annum, simple in and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom terest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle to the slave, we assure freedom to the free-honuntil to day, without paving anything on either orable alike in what we give, and what we preprincipal or interest, each man of us would owe serve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the less upon that debt now than each man owed upon last, best hope of earth. Other means may sucit then; and this because our increase of men. | ceed; this could not fail. The way is plain, through the whole period, has been greater than peaceful, generous, just-a way which, if followsix per cent ; has run faster than the interest upon ed, the world will forever applaud, and God must

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. December 1, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC 4, 1862. AST NIGHT BUT TWO Miss Sallie St. Clair, First night of the grand romantic Drams of The Wizard Skiff

With new scenery, dresses, beautiful music, &c. To conclude with THE ROUGH DIAMOND. To-morrow night benefit of Miss St. Clair.

PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle and Parquette..... 50 cents Lady and Gentleman 75 Each additional lady No single seats sold in Private Boxes. Doors open at 7 o'clock Performance commences CROCERS.

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